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bill representing the interests of Indianapolis, why should it not? The contract which that company has made with the city, or any other which holds under it, provides that the city shall receive special advantages. Not only is the City Company pledged to pave the streets between its tracks and sprinkles, but it is under obligation to pay an average of 13 1/2 per cent. of its gross earnings for the entire period of its franchise into the city treasury, beginning with 1900, and to sell six tickets for 25 cents. Consequently, there is reason why men representing the people of Indianapolis in the Legislature should sustain a proposition which promises to insure the city a large annual revenue, the people cheaper fares and the taxpayers a large part of the taxation incident to paving and sprinkling the streets. The Citizens' Street-railroad Company has not only refused to promise any compensation for its privileges, but it has shown a disposition to seize all the streets of the city which it cares for and hold them for its use perpetually without paying anything for such a valuable franchise. So far as Indianapolis is concerned, it is a choice between a large revenue, lower fares, with street paving for a term of thirty years, subject to the control of the city government, and a grasping corporation which ignores the authority of the city over streets and franchises and denies that the city has any power over it.

A HALF-WOX VICTORY.

The Journal congratulates the people of Indianapolis on the passage of the street-railway bill to engrossment in the Senate yesterday by the gratifying vote of 30 yeas to 16 nays. While the result is due to a sturdy sense of justice on the part of a majority—to every individual of which the city make grateful acknowledgement—it is a special measure due to the advocacy of the bill by Senators Hawkins and Hugg, of this county; Senator Hubbell, of Elkhart, and Senator Ellison, of Allen. The two last named senators have in a special measure shown their good will to the people of the capital city—a fact that should not be forgotten. The contest has been a vigorous one. All that able and influential counsel could do in argument, and an experienced, pervasive and well-paid lobby could do with individual senators was done by the promoters who are attempting to give perpetual life to their corporation, which has no other purpose than to force an exacting monopoly upon the people of this city. But, in spite of such potential influences, the Senate, by a vote of nearly two to one, has declared that cities cannot be deprived of the power to make contracts with street railway companies. It has decided that the people of Indianapolis have rights superior to those of a coterie of professional promoters and stockholders.

The battle, however, is not won. The stock holders of the Citizens' Company have great personal interest at stake and will fight desperately to the end. They will now go to the House and renew the fight they have lost in the Senate. They will cajole, and, if necessary, attempt to bribe. The friends of Indianapolis should make their influence felt in the House. In that body the influence of the mayor's committee, who scarcely got into the fight in the Senate, can be made potent. In fact, every citizen who realizes the real import of the struggle should make it his personal duty to speak to every member of the House with whom he is acquainted. Every citizen should remember that it is a matter which is of interest to him personally, the question being whether the city shall be bound hand and foot and turned over to the mercies of a combination of foreign speculators or shall have the power to control street railway franchises in the interest of all its dwellers.

Yesterday's action of the Senate makes certain the ultimate passage of the bill by that body by a handsome majority, and the struggle will then be transferred to the House, where the measure will be in charge of the committee on affairs of the city of Indianapolis, on which the Marion county delegation is liberally represented. Last night the City Council gave the bill its unanimous endorsement, and this, coupled with the Senate's action, should give it increased strength in the lower branch of the Legislature. Gentlemen of the House committee on affairs of the city of Indianapolis, the case is in your hands.

THE MORGAN RESOLUTION.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who, a few years ago, the intelligent people of the country held in high esteem, has so changed that nothing which he does would awaken surprise unless he should appear with some practical proposition affecting the real interests of the country. No one is surprised, therefore, that he appears with a joint resolution declaring that the Bulwer-Clayton treaty is hereby abrogated.

In regard to this treaty the prevailing opinion in this country is that it is a sole reference to the construction of the Isthmian canal, which was agitated as long ago as 1850, when the agreement was made, and that it was not intended to apply to future schemes of that sort or to binding upon future generations. That is the view which Mr. Blaine took of it when correspondence was opened in regard to it during the Garfield administration. It was the view which the Harrison administration took of it and which was a subject under consideration when Mr. Cleveland came into office. The treaty contains no provision regarding the course to be pursued to terminate it, as is the case with most treaties. If it had been intended that treaty should be permanent it is possible that the fact would have been stated.

Great Britain has always positively maintained that the treaty is still in force and that its provisions should be observed with regard to any canal which may be built, no matter who builds it or when it shall be built. Whenever the matter has been brought up Great Britain has placed such construction upon the agreement of 1850, there being a difference of opinion between the two governments the proper way to settle the controversy is to discuss the subject, that an understanding may be had. That is the usual method.

Senator Morgan, however, has a different way. He wants the United States to declare the treaty at an end by a resolution of Congress, just as those who passed the present tariff law put an end to the valuable trade treaties which the Harrison administration had negotiated with Germany, France, Spain and the South American countries. He assumes that joint control has ceased to be desirable from our standpoint, and all that is necessary to abrogate the treaty is for Congress to resolve that it does not exist. If treaties can be ended by a simple resolution whenever it seems fit to do so, governments will cease to make treaties with nations which hold to that method of terminating contracts and agreements.

Fortunately, there is no probability that Congress will adopt the Morgan resolution.

Doubtless Senator Teller and a few other senators who seem to be hunting for trouble will take this method of finding it, but those who have regard for the reputation, honor and dignity of the Nation will devise some other method for the settlement of this difference of opinion. Going about with a chip on the shoulder is not the American idea of statesmanship at the present time.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENCE.

The department of superintendence, whose members meet in annual session in this city to-day, forms one of the most important divisions of the National Educational Association. Upon superintendents of towns or city schools depend much more than the more task of supervising the work of the teachers; it is they who must plan the work and lay out in detail the course of instruction through all the grades; it is they who are responsible even more than the teachers for the character of the schools; their influence upon the educational progress of the children under their jurisdiction is scarcely to be overestimated, though they do not come into immediate association with them. It is not necessary to go outside of Indianapolis for illustration of these statements. The people of this city have reason to be proud of their public schools. Their excellence, not to say their superiority, is not only recognized locally by the most exacting critics, but is generally acknowledged in educational circles elsewhere. They rank among the best in the country, and their high character is due in large measure to the indefatigable labors of the superintendents of the past thirty years. From the time the old district schools evolved into a graded system the city has been peculiarly fortunate in having the services of energetic, intelligent, progressive men as superintendents. Professor Shortridge laid the foundation broad, and to his wisdom and foresight much of the present efficiency of the system is due, but his successors, without exception, have filled all requirements, taking up the work as they found it and carrying it on with ability and judgment. Keeping pace at the same time with the newer educational movements and methods. In many towns and cities, as well as in country districts, the school superintendents lack the support of popular sympathy and approval which they have had here, and are able to show less satisfactory results, but, as a class, no men in public service work with such earnestness in the furtherance of the interests they represent as do superintendents of schools, and no class represents interests of greater importance to the community. The meeting of such a body of men cannot fail to be productive of good results. Some of the most eminent members of the teachers' profession will be in attendance, and the experienced men of the profession will counsel, while all will derive benefit from a comparison of methods and views, and will each take back to his special field newly acquired opinions and information and a renewed zeal which will eventually work to the advantage of the children in their charge. The gain derived from national conventions of special workers is not always apparent to the closest observers, but the possibilities in this case are clear. The influence of the gathering will undoubtedly be felt in the schools of the country, and in brief time, for the system is so closely connected in all its parts that a vibration at whatever center is speedily felt at its utmost limit.

PRIMARY SCHOOL WORK.

The first thing to be taken up by the convention of school superintendents to-day is the report of a committee appointed at Jacksonville last year "to collect data concerning methods and courses of work in primary schools tending to promote a vital connection between school studies and the educational development of the child and to make suggestions for the improvement of the subject before it of greater moment than this. Right there is the great problem of the schools at the present time. In it are involved the questions whether it is best to give a child a fragmentary knowledge of many things or whether it should be well grounded in the few branches which it is likely to need most; whether the general system of education must be based on the theory that the child will attend school from the time it is six until it is eighteen, and will therefore have time for everything, or upon the actual fact that a majority of the pupils drop out of school at the age of ten or eleven with but a smattering of information on any subject. At the annual meeting of an association of colleges and secondary schools, which has just been held in Chicago, President Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, declared that the preparation of the youth of the land for the duties he is expected to perform in the world is inferior here to that done abroad, giving such examples as Scotland and Germany. He deplored superficial work in the schools and the fact that a student leaves college with such a smattering of so many things and without thoroughness. The pupil of the secondary schools and colleges is what the primary schools have made him. If the system of instruction in the latter tends to superficiality, the smattering of forces he will carry his methods of thought into his advanced work, even through the curriculum he arranged with a view to concentration. As a matter of fact, however, the tendency to crowd many things into the courses of study extends from the primary grade to the high schools and colleges, and it is impossible for the student to be otherwise than superficial so far as actual command of facts is concerned. As President Adams said, however, in concluding his address, "It isn't what he knows of any one thing or of many things that brands the scholar. It is what he can do with a problem when it confronts him, be it what it may. It is the use to which he puts his education to solve the problem that denotes his accomplishments." If the child comes to have a better command of its mental powers by being taught a little literature, a little arithmetic and grammar, a little spelling, a little botany, a little drawing and a little of numerous other things than when it is required to devote itself to three or four branches until it knows them fairly well, then by all means let the "scattering" process prevail. This is one of the things the superintendents must decide, and it is to be hoped that the data secured will help them to a wise conclusion.

CHINA USES AMERICAN LUMBER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Thirteen million square feet of American lumber were imported into China last year, and, according to United States Consul Monaghan, at Shanghai, most of this came from Washington and Oregon. The Chinese have completely denuded eastern China of its timber and are now drawing upon our forests for the stimulation of mill building in China and the growing liking of the natives for Western-style houses have led to such a demand.

ALUMINUM PATENT DECISION.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 15.—Judge Lorton today rendered the opinion of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the patent case of the Aluminum Company of America and Alcoa Company, of Cleveland, against Francis P. Lowrey, administrator of Grosvenor P. Lowrey, New York. The suit was brought to enjoin the defendant from smelting ore, and the Court of Appeals decided in favor of the Cleveland firm by reversing the lower court.

the appropriations, count. The expenditures during the fiscal year 1896 were \$357,794.46, and they have run as high as \$382,400.00.

Joachim Miller, who lectured last night, received many calls during his brief stay here. When he lectured at the Indiana University he has never exploited it. As the "Poet of the Sierra" his reputation is confirmed, and he says "It wouldn't do for me to pose wherever I go and shout 'I'm a Hoosier.'" Mr. Miller is a purist in English and has particular regard to establish an American style as against an English style. As a connoisseur to such a style he says big words must give way to little ones, two-syllable words to those of one syllable, and three and four-syllable words must be tabooed. This is Mr. Miller's idea of strong American English.

The Ram's Horn asked Gen. Lew Wallace for a list of ten best books for children, and he sends the following: "Aesop's Fables," "Robinson Crusoe," "Swiss Family Robinson," "The Arabian Nights," "The Story of Waverley," "Paul and Virginia," "Life of Columbus" (preferably Irving's), "Short History of the United States" (preferably Benson J. Lossing's), "Child's History of England" (Dickens), "Plutarch's Lives."

Talk about your green-goods sharps in wicked metropolitan centers like Chicago and New York! Let them come out to Grant county and learn the fine points of their business.

C. D. S., Edinburg; Oliver P. Morton was the opponent of Abner P. Willard in the gubernatorial campaign of 1853.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Exchange of Compliments. "Serpent!" blazed the heroine. "Snake-charmer!" he replied, in dialect tones, and she smiled.

HOPEFUL.

"One who has you are a widow," said the one who had just been married. "Yes, just at present," said the one in black.

MIGHT BE OVERLOOKED.

"I would not marry a woman who did not know how to cook." "Oh, I might overlook a little thing like that, if she had money enough to pay my board."

OUT OF THE RUNNING.

Watts—I suppose, when one takes Adam's conduct in that fruit deal into consideration, that he can hardly be called a gentleman. Potts—He could not have been a gentleman without any ancestors?

WORLD'S FAIR AT PARIS.

WHEREIN IT WILL ECLIPSE THE GREAT COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Interesting Report from Consul General Monaghan on the Exhibition That Is to Be Held in 1900.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Preparations for the great exposition at Paris to commemorate the close of the present century have so far advanced as to warrant United States Consul General Monaghan, at the French capital, in sending to the State Department a most elaborate report on that governmental enterprise, indicating what has already been done and the plans for the complete exposition. The general scheme of the exposition is to be held on the right bank of the Seine, where the work of demolition and construction, for which the period of a little more than three years remaining will be barely sufficient, has begun, and will be vigorously prosecuted from this time onward. The exposition will open April 15, 1899, and close Nov. 6, of the same year. The site will comprise the public grounds on both sides of the Seine, from the Place de la Concorde, the great monumental square, in the very center of the city, to a point beyond the Pointe d'Jena, embracing the Champ de Mars, the Trocadero Palace and the Bois de Boulogne. The exposition will be held on the right bank of the Seine, where the work of demolition and construction, for which the period of a little more than three years remaining will be barely sufficient, has begun, and will be vigorously prosecuted from this time onward.

The entire forenoon was taken up with the discussion of the great project, as proposed by Senator Wood. Shortly after 12 o'clock a vote was reached, Senator Hawkins commanding the majority. As the roll call proceeded the silence was painfully intense. Hearts were beating rapidly and nerves were stretched to their utmost point of excitement. Senator Bell's vote of "no" was not heard by Roll Clerk Dean, and he was not counted. Senator Wood, however, was heard, and his vote of "yes" was counted. The vote stands: Ayes, 21; noes, 21. The lieutenant governor, "Call the absentees."

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ROUGH ON GERMAN WEAVERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A pitiful story for the ear of the mill worker is that told by United States Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, in the course of a report to the United States Consul General at Shanghai, most of this came from Washington and Oregon. The Chinese have completely denuded eastern China of its timber and are now drawing upon our forests for the stimulation of mill building in China and the growing liking of the natives for Western-style houses have led to such a demand.

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STREET-CAR TREASURE.

WARM AND CLOSE STRUGGLE OVER IT IN THE SENATE.

Strong Effort Made to Disable It with an Amendment That Would Make It Invaluable.